ment, in the course of which he said that Ma- with copies of letters from Mme. Dreyfus estabfor Esterhazy was acquitted, not judged. Colo- lishing the fact that Lieutenant Colonel Du nel Jouanst stopped M. Trarieux, saying that he Paty de Clam's relations with her were always must not speak that way of judges. M. Tra-courteous. rieux replied that he had not referred to judges,

but to the matter judged. Colonel Jouanst then pointed out that M. Trarieux was taking M. Labori's place, and making a regular speech for the defence.

General Billot now confronted M. Trarieux in reply to the latter's criticism of him. General Billot was much affected, and spoke in a husky voice. He began by declaring that M. Trarieux had delivered an eloquent oration, but that it was special pleading for Dreyfus and Picquart and an arraignment of ex-Ministers. He praised Lieutenant Colonel Picquart for his services in the army, and declared that he had had the greatest confidence in him, a confidence which, however, he had since been compelled to withdraw. Then, discussing Picquart's investigation of the suspicions against Major Esterhazy, General Billot said: "Even if Esterhazy should be proved a traitor, that would not prove Dreyfus innocent; for in cases of espionage it often occurs that there are several accomplices."

LABORI'S INDIGNANT PROTEST.

M. Labori wished to question General Billot, and an altercation with Colonel Jouaust ensued. Finally, M. Labori cried: "Allow me to remark, Mr. President, that it has never been said that

Dreyfus had an accomplice in Esterhazy. Captain Dreyfus, who heard General Billot's statement with evident excitement, also sprang to his feet and shouted: "I protest against this odious accusation." The audience appeared to be impressed by this vehement protest.

M. Labori again insisted that he be allowed to question General Billot. Colonel Jouanst still refused, and a heated wrangle once more en-M. Labori made a passionate protest against the attitude of Colonel Jouaust, who then said: "I decline to allow you to speak."

M. Labori retorted excitedly: "I how to your question which is irresistible you refuse to al- time. low it." This declaration counsel for defence delivered in a ringing voice, punctuating his utterances with striking gestures. The audience burst into loud applause, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Colonel Jouanst said: "If this demonstration is renewed I will have the courtroom cleared. Have you anything more to say, Maitre Labori?" M. Labori replied: "No, because-and I speak with the utmost respect-I am prevented from putting any questions touching the core of the affair. I reserve the right to take such action as regard for my responsibility compels me to

COUNSEL SHOWS HIS ANGER.

This scene was the climax of the strained relations which have prevailed between Colonel Jouaust and M. Labori almost from the very outset of the trial. M. Labori has many times asking witnesses such questions. In view of seek him." the manifest irritation displayed by the president of the court whenever M. Labori has risen to his feet in the last few days, however, the advocate resumed his former aggressive crossexamination methods, resulting in to-day's crists. M. Labort was extremely excited and hardly able to contain himself with indignation, and when afterward asked if he had any questions to put to other witnesses he replied: "No, nothing at all."

able witness for Dreyfus, whom he declared he once met on the Boulevard St. Germain carrying a voluminous package which he said conand which he was carrying to the Geographical Bureau. Dreyfus was questioned regarding this statement by Major Gallopin, and admitted that he semetimes took documents home to facilitate work, but he said that he did not recall the particular incident to which Major Gallepin redesire to go to the manœuvres. fus expres Major Hirsch-Auer, however, could not remember the exact date.

Captain Dreyfus replied: "It is very possible that I expressed regrets that I would be unable to go to the manœuvres; and, what is certain,

had been made upon this point of the chief of | gery. Dreyfus's bureau.

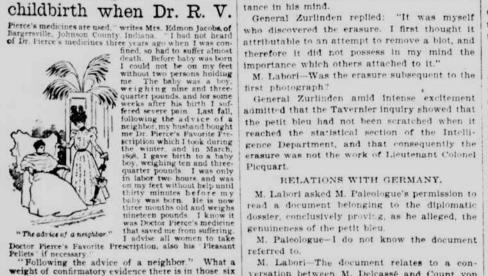
Colonel Jouanst then read a letter from the colonel of the 138th Regiment of Infantry, dated last Saturday, recalling the date of the report on Madagascar, which had enabled him to fix the date of the bordereau as August, 1894. This report, he added, was drawn up in the Third Bureau of the General Staff, and consequently an indiscretion might have been committed by an officer employed in the bureau.

PATY DE CLAM'S DEPOSITION.

The deposition of Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam, which was taken by Magistrate Tavernier, was then read. It was more remarkable as being a repetition of his former evidence than as containing any new revelation. This was what the defence feared, and the reason they declared that they had little faith in the result of an ex-parte examination.

In his deposition Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam complains of calumnies of which he had been the victim and which Captain Cuignet had not succeeded in proving, declaring further that he had no relations with the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, but admitting relations with Major Esterhazy. He affirms that in communicating the secret dossier to the court martial of

"What a difference in the suffering at time of childbirth when Dr. R. V.



Following the advice of a neighbor." What a weight of confirmatory evidence there is in those six words. The neighbor had tried the 'Favorite Prescription' and recommended it. Mrs. Jacobs has also tried it and proved its wonderful properties, and now she recommends it. Beside such testimony as this its maker's words are unimportant. Mrs. Jacobs' experience is a fact. Her neighbor's experience is a fact. The written experiences of 250,000 other women fact. The written experiences of 250,000 other women are facts. There is no theory about it. There can be no question about it. In every neighborhood in this no question about it. In every neighborhood in this broad land there are women who have been cured by the "Pavorite Prescription." It has cured more cases of female complaint than all other medicines for women combined. It is the only medicine of its kind invented by a skilled specialist in medicine—a regularly graduated physician of more than thirty years' actual experience

1894 he acted purely as a messenger, and knows nothing more. He says that Dreyfus always proclaimed his innocence. The deposition ends

The court martial adjourned for the day on the conclusion of the reading of Du Paty de Clam's deposition. As the audience was leaving the courtroom Lieutenant Colonel Picquart's brother-in-law, M. Gast, rushed at Commandant Lauth and tried to strike him for having introduced the subject of Picquart's relations with women in his testimony to-day. Gendarmes interfered and persuaded M. Gast to leave the precincts of the court.

THE TESTIMONY.

Rennes, Sept. 6.-The secret examination of Eugene de Csernuzky, the Austrian refugee and witness for the prosecution, occupied the time of the court martial from the hour of its convening, at 6:30 a. m., until 8:30 o'clock to-day. The public sitting of the court opened at 8:45 a. m., with a brief exchange of unimportant remarks between Maitre Demange and General Roget.

Senator Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, was then recalled to the witness stand. After a desultory discussion of the character of Lieutenant Colonel Picquart's former orderly, Savignaud, who had testified for the prosecution, which seemed to show that Savignaud had more or less maligned his former master, M. Labori questioned M. Trarieux with regard to the petit bleu.

M. Trarieux replied that he had examined the petit bleu, which had been the cause of the accusation against Lieutenant Colonel Picquart. If the witness had not known in the first place that the genuine document had been falsified he would not have received Picquart at his house the day the latter was to be arrested. The witness had not accused Commandant Lauth any more than others. Lauth had not believed that the document might have been tampered with until after he was asked to conceal the traces of its having been torn. He must have yielded to ruling, but I take note that every time I put a the influence of the plotting rampant at that

DEFENCE OF PICQUART.

M. Trarieux vehemently defended Picquart against the charge of tampering with the petit bleu, the original genuineness of which proved by the very use to which Picquart had put it when he submitted to his superiors the scheme of decoy letters which he proposed to send to Major Esterhazy, in which was to be introduced the exact wording of the petit bleu. Picquart was a man of untarnished honor when he was prosecuted for forgery. When the witness investigated the real motives of the prose cution he learned that Picquart was accused of making erasures in the petit bleu. All the testimony showed that Picquart was not connected with the erasures, which thus constituted a neforgery and a new device to check Picquart. "I cannot believe," said the ex-Minister of

Justice warmly, "that the number of persons bitterly complained that Colonel Jouaust pre-vented him from putting probing questions. We have discovered one source from which emand for the moment M. Labori abstained from anated other forgeries. I have not far to go to

M. Trarieux's remarks brought Commandant Lauth to his feet. The Commandant declared that he took no exception to Picquart's instructions to look for traces of the tearing of the petit bleu, but that when he saw the use Picquart wished to make of the petit bleu he opposed the project. Lauth proceeded to accuse Picquart of the most profound contempt for the officers of his department and their home life. The day of the Czar's entry into Paris, Com-Major Gallopin, an officer of the artillery, was | mandant Lauth asserted. Picquart introduced then examined. He proved a rather unfavor- to the witness a woman unfit to be in their society, and whom they have since discovered to be the wife of a mazistrate.

Lieutenant Colonel Picquart sprang to tained secret papers treating of mobilization, feet and vigorously protested against the monstrous accusation.

General Zurlinden followed. He explained that he testified both in the canacity of ex-Milliary Governor of Paris and ex-Minister of War. He had played a most prominent part in the Du Paty de Clam, Picquart and Esterhazy cases, ferred. This admission by Dreyfus made a bad. The proceedings in the case of Major Du Paty impression, especially when the next witness, de Clam had caused him great anxiety. The Major Hirsch-Auer, deposed that he heard Drey- witness wished for more light with regard to the ground upon which revision of the trial of Captain Dreyfus was demanded, and the charges emanating from other officers of the General Staff against Lieutenant Colonel Picquart. He thought it absolutely necessary that the charge of forgery against Picquart should we all knew that none of the probationers would be cleared up by the court. Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was then in the custody of the civil Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was called to the authorities, but the Minister of Justice drove witness stand, and said that Dreyfus never ap- the witness to have him arraigned before a plied to him for leave to go to the manouvres. court martial, not for making an erasure in a adding that he was surprised that no inquiry document, which was insignificant, but for for-

A TILT WITH THE PRESIDENT.

M. Trarieux broke in to reproach the witness with being responsible for ten months' ground-less imprisonment of Picquart and an unwar-ranted prosecution, resulting in the dismissal

After further explanations by General Zurlinden, M. Labori asked permission to speak. Colonel Jouaust-Is it with regard to the evidence of M. Trarieux?

M. Labori-It is with reference to the erasure on the petit bleu.

Colonel Jouaust (sharply)-In that case, no. We are trying Dreyfus, not the Picquart case. M. Labori-Allow me, M. President. It is the question of a document alleged to be a device of Picquart's against Esterhazy, but which, the defence maintains, constitutes proof of Ester- sion. It was perhaps transfer papers.

hazy's treachery. M. Labori requested that the letter from the Minister of Justice to General Zurlinden alluded to in the deposition of the latter be read. General Zurlinden had asked that the Minister of Justice make a preliminary inquiry into the origin of the petit bleu, to which the Minister replied that Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was in the foreign service at the time when the erasure from the document was made, and that the proposed inquiry was beyond the scope of the emmon law unless a civilian participated in the suspicious proceedings.

M. Labori pointed out that, contrary to General Zurlinden's intimation, the erasure seemed even then to have assumed considerable importance in his mind

General Zurlinden replied: "It was myself

M. Labori-The document relates to a conversation between M. Delcassé and Count von Münster-Ledenburg, German Ambassador to Paris, in which the Ambassador is represented to have said that Colonel Schwarzkoppen admitted he had sent Major Esterhazy a number of telegraph forms.

M. Paleologue-I can only confirm M. Labori's statement. There is in the diplomatic dossier document reciting a conversation between M. Delcassé and Count von Münster-Ledenburg, who stated that Colonel Schwarzkoppen sent Major Esterhazy a number of telegrams. As regards the petit bleu in this case Colonel

Schwarzkoppen could not say he had writte it himself, because he had not seen it; but the Ambassador said that he believed it had be sent by Colonel Schwarzkoppen.

length upon the charges, which he described gard the prisoner's agitation as an indication as fairy tales, against Picquart, who had been alleged to be an agent in the pay of the Dreyfus family, and whose object, as asserted, was to put Esterhazy, an innocent man, in the place of Dreyfus, the culprit.

General Billot on June 1, 1898, protesting trued with the transmission of the prisoner's M. Trarieux read a letter which he wrote to against these falschoods. To this letter General Billot had replied that he had not instituted the inquiry. The judges intrusted with the investigation of the Esterhazy case, notwithstanding their conscientiousness, were, M. Trarieux asserted, absolutely deceived by stories then current. The judges accepted as gospel all the lies of Esterhazy, who, though acquitted, was not

Colonel Jouanst protested against the velement language of the witness, who, he said, could not maintain statements affecting judges. "You are no longer giving evidence," added the president of the court martial, "you are delivering a speech for the defence. You have assumed the role of counsel for the defence."

M. Labori-We make no complaint, Mr. Presi-

M. Trarieux-I regret that this remark should be made to me in such terms, when I was merely replying to questions.

BILLOT OPPOSES TRARIEUX. General Billot at this juncture arose and strode rapidly to the platform. Speaking with suppressed excitement he said he regretted be had not heard the first part of M. Trarieux's testimony yesterday, but he was aware that, like to-day's deposition, it was merely a speech in favor of Dreyfus and Picquart and an accusation against ex-Ministers of War. Trarieux, General Billot said, mentioned things which ought to have been left unspoken as a witness. He desired to associate himself with the protest just made by the president of the ourt. As a former Minister he was responsible for his acts, and he came forward to claim his share of responsibility. General Billot admitted that Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was an officer of great merit, in whom he had had the greatest confidence—a confidence which he regretted he no longer retained. The witness always obeyed the behests of conscience, and considered | Leyfus. with the greatest care all questions affecting the grave Dreyfus case. He had defended with all his force the judgment which had been intrusted to him. He protested against the course pursued by M. Trarieux.

Replying to M. Labori, General Billot acceped | 1 50 o'clock. entire responsibility for the receipt given to Major Esterhazy for the "document libérateur by the chief of the Cabinet, and expressed the opinion that even proof of Esterhazy's guilt would not acquit Dreyfus, as often several culprits were mixed up in espionage.

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.

M. Labori-That goes without saying. But excuse me, M. President, it has never been said that Dreyfus had an accomplice in Esterhazy. We must know if the prosecution or accusation is approaching that theory.

At this juncture the prisoner startled the court by shouting in ringing tones: "I protest against such an odious accusation." Colonel Jouaust-I must ask you, M. Labori,

to observe more moderation. M. Labori-I never uttered an immoderate

Colonel Jouaust-Your tone is improper. M. Labori-I am not altogether master of my

Colonel Jouaust-Unless you can control jour tone I forbid you to speak. M. Labori-I must submit to your ruling; but

I note the fact that I am forbidden to speak every time I enter upon ground where my position is irresistible.

This return by sounced for the defence ar immense excitement in the courtroom. broke out, drowning the murmurs of the generals and their supporters. Colonel Jouaust, after quiet had been restored, remarked that if the demonstrations were renewed the courtroom would be cleared. The president of the court questions to put

M. Labori-I speak respectfully; but since it is impossible for me to approach those questions which are the very core of the trial, I reserve the right to adopt such line of action as my responsibility and the rights of the defence compel me to take. Colonel Jouaust (sharply)-Sit down!

M. Labori-I resume my seat, but not by order. Colonel Jouaust-Call the witness Gallopin.

A PROSECUTION'S WITNESS.

Major Gallopin, of the artillery, deposed that Dreyfus never asked him for information. He once met Dreyfus carrying a package and asked him what it contained. Dreyfus replied that the package contained secret papers relating to mobilization, "which," he added, "I am taking to the Geographical Department to be destroyed as soon as printed."

Colonel Jouaust (to the prisoner)-Did you take those papers home?

The prisoner-I do not think so.

Colonel Jouanst (to the witness)-Where did ou meet Dreyfus? Major Gallopin-On the Boulevard St. Germain. He was going to the Avenue de l'Alma,

where he was staying. Captain Dreyfus-There must be some confu-

Colonel Jouaust-Did you say you were tak-

ing the papers home? Captain Dreyfus-I do not remember.

Major Hirsch-Auer, of the engineers, testified that in 1894 he heard Dreyfus express the desire. which was legitimate, to attend the manœuvres. The witness minutely detailed circumstances which made him positive that Dreyfus proposed to attend the manœuvres, but, curiously, the Major had entirely forgotten the dates.

Captain Dreyfus corrected Major Hirsch-Auer on several points and added: "It is possible I expressed regret that I could not attend the manœuvres; but what is certain is that we all knew we should not be present."

Major Hirsch-Auer suggested that Lieutenant colonel Picquart might confirm the statement that Picquart declared that Dreyfus never asked to be allowed to attend the manœuvres.

DEPOSITION OF DU PATY DE CLAM. After the introduction of a letter purporting to

fix the date of the bordereau as August 6, 1894. the testimony of Lleutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam, which was taken on commission by Magistrate Tavernier, was read. He began by replying to attacks against him as a soldier and a citizen. He complained that slanderous statements unsupported by proof had been made regarding him. The witness laid stress upon the missed, and expressed the opinion that the sole object of his slanderers was to impugn the judges who condemned Dreyfus in 1894. He denied that he ever had relations with the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, or that he was concerned with the publication of articles in the document libérateur."

He admitted that he had had relations with Major Esterhazy, and repeated the explanations with reference thereto, which he gave before the Court of Cassation. With regard to the Dreyfus case, the witness declared that he was not connected with the discovery of the bordereau. It was only on pressure, the deposition continued, that the witness accepted the bordereau. It was only on pressure, the deposi-tion continued, that the witness accepted the task of investigating the charges in this case. After detailing the course of this investigation, the witness said that the order for the arrest of Captain Dreyfus had been distinctly issued quite independent of the dictation test.

The witness then described the famous dicta-

Dress displayed an emotion, regarding the caus of which there might be differences of but the fact, witness asserted, was und able that M. Cochefert, the chief detective f the department, who was present, reof h guilt. Dreyfus manifested his excitement ryous movements of the jaw, and com-

plaird that his fingers were cold. DuPaty de Clam defended himself against the sarge of being a torturer of Captain Dreyfus id his family. He said he had been into his wife, and that he had always tread Mine, Dreyfus with the greatest con-

wh regard to the date of the bordereau, Du Pande Clam expressed the opinion that it must hav been written between the 15th and the 30th of pgust, 1894. He denied all statements attribted to him with regard to the incorrect verslor of the Panizzardi telegram.

H referred to the preparation by himself and Comel Sandherr of a secret commentary intened to show who was the traitor among the offers at the headquarters of the General Staff, 'wo must be a Captain D-." None of the dosments accompanying the commentary mentiged the Panizzardi telegram nor the manufacure of a shell.

De witness further asserted that in the commplcation of secret documents to the court metial of 1894 he acted solely as a transmitting

ALLEGED INTERVIEW DENIED. jegarding the interview with Captain Drey-

fu. Du Paty de Clam declared that he never sal to Dreyfus. "The Minister knows you are 'he Minister of War, the deposition said, nger spoke of delivering documents in order to otain others. What Dreyfus said was: "No,

ne Major; I do not wish to plead extenuating cleumstances. My counsel has promised me tht in three, five, or six years my innocence wil be admitted." Later, according to the deposition, Dreyfus

"Major, I know your belief. I have not oposed it. I know you are an honest man, but Inssure you you have made a mistake. Seek wat you call my accomplices and what I call the culprits, and you will find them." The prisoer's last word to him was "Seek. 'he deposition of Du Paty de Clam made no

reference to cases connected with that of 'he deposition concluded with copies of lettes from Mme. Dreyfus showing that his

rations with her had always been of the most curteous character. he court martial adjourned for the day at

GERMANY'S RELUCTANCE. POSSIBLE REASON FOR REFUSAL TO AL-LOW WITNESSES TO TESTIFY.

London, Sept. 7 .- The Odessa correspondent o' "The Dally News" says: "It is suggested the explanation of Germany's reluctance to take more active steps to prove Dreyfus inmeent lies in the fact that, when the late Czar Alexander wanted confidential information as to French military strength, with a view to the alliance, Captain Dreyfus was one of the officers ordered by the French staff to prepare the necessary report. Two such reports were prepared and rejected. One was stolen from the archives by Esterhazy and sold to Germany. which thus possesses documents in the actual handwriting of Dreyfus, but is unwilling to avow her share in a shady transaction."

OUTSIDE AID DOUBTFUL. SCHWARZKOPPEN THINKS IT IMPROBABLE

THAT HE WILL TESTIFY. Berlin, Sept. 6.-The "Lokal-Anzeiger" pub-

lishes an interview with Colonel Schwarzkoppen which is believed to define Germany's policy toward the Dreyfus afford when asked whether ne would go to Rennes to give testimony Colonel Schwarzkoppen curtly replied:

'No. I do not think the Emperor will permit me to make a statement. Have we not already adopted a line of conduct in the matter? martial then asked M. Labori if he had any France declared that we had had nothing to do German Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed that statement plainly and distinctly in the Reichstag.

"What was the result? One stuck to one's opinion. What good can be done by a further assurance that would have no other result?"

At noon to-day Colonel Schwarzkoppen said he had not received any communication from Rennes. Paris or German sources.

The semi-official press considers that Maitre Labori showed want of tact in personally applying to Emperor William. The German Foreign Office will await the arrival of the French communication through the ordinary diplomatic channels before taking any step.

ITALY'S REFUSAL PROBABLE.

Rome, Sept. 6.-Colonel Panizzardi has received a telegram from M. Labori, counsel for the defence in the trial by court martial at Rennes of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, urging Panizzardi to come and testify before the court martial. Colonel Panizzardi is now at the manœuvres. Government officials state that no communication has been received up to this time with reference to the appearance of Colonel Panizzardi before the Rennes court martial. It is the opinion in military circles, however, that the Italian and German governments will refuse permission to officers of their army to testify before a foreign military court.

LABORI'S WITHDRAWAL DENIED. WILL CONTINUE TO DEFEND DREYFUS-CLOSING SPEECHES MAY BEGIN ON FRIDAY.

Rennes, Sept. 6 .- At the house of M. Labori, where the barrister's secretary was questioned with reference to the report that M. Labori intended to retire from the defence of Captain Dreyfus, the secretary said that he was able to give a positive denial to the story that M. Labori would leave his post, now that the trial was drawing near a close. Many inquiries on the subject, the secretary added, had been received in the afternoon

M. Labori's secretary was asked if replies by telegraph had been received from Emperor William or King Humbert in response to M. Labori's messages asking that permission be given to Colonels Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi to come to Rennes to testify before the court martial. He replied that no message whatever had been received up to the present time. He thought it quite possible that Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi would not come in person, but that they would send depositions. In this case, he said, fact that the charges against him had been dis- the trial would doubtless end on Monday or Tuesday of next week. The various generals and the military wit-

nesses who have been in attendance upon the court martial are preparing to leave Rennes in consequence of the order sent here yesterday by the Minister of War, General the Marquis Eclair," or with furnishing Esterhazy with the | de Gallifet. General Roget will depart to-morrow, which is an indication that the closing

The Cunarder Servia, from Liverpool, reached her pier at 9.40 o'clock last night with 352 saloon passengers, 234 in the second cabin and 165 in the steerage. gers, 24 Among those in the first cabin was Paul Dreyfus, a nephew of Captain Alfred Dreyfus. Paul Dreyfus is a young man slightly below middle height. tion scene, in the course of which, he said, is of rather slender, yet athletic, build, and has the

carriage of a soldier. His features are strong and his eyes have a peculiar alertness in their glance. His face in its general character bears a considera ble resemblance to the published pictures of his He courteously but firmly refused to talk about his uncle or the trial.

"The case is in the hands of justice," he said, with an almost imperceptible hesitation before uttering the last word. "I have absolutely nothing to say-in fact. I cannot say anything."

Among others on the Servia was Mrs. Teresa Dean, Miss Hilda Spong, the actress; Foster L. Backus, Professor William J. Barthoif, Dr. Seabury W. Allen, Miss M. G. Austin, Dr. H. L. Burrell, R. W. Alien, Miss M. G. Austin, Dr. H. L. Burrell, R. J. Copeland, Miss E. Currie-Tuck, the Rev. James Fitz Simmons, S. P. Hardenbergh, the Rev. George Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. M. Llewellyn, Colonel John McManus, Mss Frances L. Potter and the Rev. Jonathan Simpson, president of the Presbyterian Assembly in Belfast, Ireland, and also a justice of the peace there. Mr. Simpson, who is eighty-four years old, has crossed the ocean to attend the Pan-Presbyterian conference in Washington.

DECISION AT TURIN.

Rome, Sept. 6 .- King Humbert being at present in Turin with the Premier, General Pelloux, and other members of the Cabinet, the decision relative to the Panizzardi deposition in the Dreyfus trial will be taken there, after, as is understood, an arrangement has been made with Ber-

A CAUTION TO CARRIERE.

Paris, Sept. 6 .- It is asserted that the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has telegraphed to Major Carrière, who is representing the Government before the court martial at Rennes, relative to his attitude as Government Commissioner and the terms of the judgment of the Court of Cassation. General De Gallifet insists that Major Carrière must remain strictly within the limits that have been defined

BENTHEIM STICKS TO HIS STORY. BUT PEOPLE IN DENVER, WHERE HE SAYS HE WAS BORN, THINK HE HAS GIVEN

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6.—Charles E. Bentheim to-day elterated to the representative of The Associated Press the absolute truth of his statement involving Vice-Consul Florschutz in the Gern vice work between Berlin and Paris German secret ser

Denver, Col., Sept. 6.-"I never knew Charles E. Bentheim," said Wolfe Londoner to-day, referring to the man in Atlanta, Ga., who told an improbable story regarding the alleged methods by which State secrets were transmitted from France to Germany, and who said he was born in Denver thirty-six years ago. "I think it is a false name," said Mr. Londoner, "for there were not many people here in 1883, and I would have known his father if he had really been born here." John Martin, a commission man, who has lived in Denver since the first house was built, could remember no such name. Paris, Sept. 6.-George R. Askwith, junior counsel for Great Britain in the Venezuela

TRIAL OF CONSPIRATORS.

London, Sept. 7 .- The Paris correspondent of 'The Daily Chronicle," referring to the report which the Public Prosecutor will submit to the Senate, sitting as a high court, to try the persons charged with conspiring to bring about a charge in the form of government, says: "The report will include written evidence of

the collusion between the anti-Semites and Royalists. A letter from the Duke of Orleans to André Buffet has been seized, proving that the Pretender has been subsidizing and fomenting the labor agitation with a view of pro-voking the Government to call out the troops and thus produce a revolutionary outbreak."

CONSTITUTION FOR NEGROS. DRAFT FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON

BY GENERAL OTIS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 6.-General Otis has forwarded to Washington the draft of a constitution for the island of Negros. It is what might be called a tentative constitution, and will not be promulgated until there is no question about the good faith of the inhabitants of the island in accepting American sovereignty. The document has not yet been approved or examined carefully by Secretary Root or the President. However, this constitution for Negroe may be taken as a model for the system of government in the other islands of the archipelago when American authority is fully established and there are no enemies in arms.

In the constitution for Negros General Otis have done so twice. First, our Ambassador to has followed in a measure the principles under which the Territories acquired from Mexico were organized by the United States. It is proposed to have an American military governor for the island, whose authority shall be subject to the superior authority of the Governor General of the Philippine Archipelago. In the fairs, it is to be supreme. A civil governor is to be elected by the inhabitants from among their own number. An advisory council of eight members is also to be chosen, whose powers and duties shall in a measure be co-ordinate with those of the civil governor. There is to be an insular Cabinet for the administration of the affairs of the island, which is also to be named by the civil governor. However, the acts of the by the civil governor. However, the acts of the civil governor and the advisory council, as well as of the Cabinet, are to be subject to the ap-

as of the Cabinet, are to be subject to the approval or disapproval of the military governor. His veto power is a necessary function.

For the basis of suffrage, when an election is held it is proposed that there shall be either an educational or a property qualification. The educational test shall be the ability to read and write the English, Spanish or Visayan language, the latter being the language of the island. Many of the natives, however, speak Spanish. The reports from Negros have been that the people are fairly intelligent and that education in their own tongue is well advanced.

Spanish. The reports from Negros have been that the people are fairly intelligent and that education in their own tongue is well advanced. It is not likely that a test of this kind would exclude many of the Visayans from taking part in the elections. The alternative property test is to be the possession of land or other taxable property to the minimum amount of \$500. Careful provision is also made regarding taxation.

It is understood to be the desire of General Otis to have the constitution for Negros approved and put in force at an early date. He is said to be confident that the conditions will warrant this course, and he is hopeful that it will have a good effect in convincing the natives of the other islands of the broad measure of local independence which is compatible with the sovereignty of the United States. sovereignty of the United States.

GENERAL OTIS'S CASUALTY REPORT. Washington, Sept. 6.-General Otis sends the following list of casualties:

KILLED.

Thirty-sixth Infantry, near Santa Rio, Sept. 3, JOHN J. DOERING, Company A. WOUNDED.

Twenty-first infantry, at Calamba, July 25, Sergeant JAMES CONLEY, ankle, severe; 6th infantry, at Bobon, Negros, 19th, Company K. ALBERT C. JENKS, throat and Jaw, severe; 3th Infantry, near San Fernando, August 9, Company D,



EDWARD GORMAN, groin, slight; 26th Infantry September 2, Company A, FRANK RATHMANER, loin, leg, foot, severe.

IOWAN TROOPS ON WAY HOME. MANY MEN ON SICK LIST-INSURGENTS AT IMUS ACTIVE.

Manila, Sept. 6.-The Iowa regiment, the last of the volunteer organizations on duty in the island of Luzon, has been withdrawn from Calulut to barracks at Caloocan, preparatory to departing for home. The number which will sail is 806. Less than 300 of the regiment were left on duty at the front when the order came for their relief, 406 being on the sick list. This regiment has undergone hard outpost duty for three months, and in this time it has been much exposed to the rains. Seventy-five members of the regiment have re-enlisted. Although the Iowans took part in some of the hardest of the fighting between Malolos and San Fernande, not one of them was killed in battle. Thirty-nine members of the regiment, however, were wounded, and nine died from disease.

The insurgents continue to make demonstrations in the vicinity of Imus. The American
outposts were obliged to fire volleys the last

three nights. Mail advices from Zamboanga report that the

town has been practically deserted.

The facts concerning the recently reported fighting between one of the Mindanao Dates and the insurgents are that the insurgents at-

and the insurgents are that the insurgents attacked a village in the Dato's dominions on
neighboring islands, killing two of the villagers.
The Dato's men subsequently drove off the insurgents, of whom several were killed.
The recent issue of Filipino paper money
amounts to \$3,000,000. The acceptance of this
issue is made obligatory, and the bills are made
redeemable in three years.
The insurgents have issued a call upon property owners in the interior to supply gratis
erty owners in the interior to supply gratis

to the insurgent army carts, horses and cattle.

GREAT DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

FARMERS UNABLE TO PROCURE FOOD-RED CROSS UNABLE TO GIVE AID. St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.-The distress in Bes. sarabla in consequence of the failure of the

harvest is great. Farmers are unable to feed their horses, and are giving them away for a few kopecks, or allowing them to die. The Red Cross is endeavoring to help the starving people, but through lack of funds is able to accomplish little. THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

MR. ASKWITH CONCLUDES HIS ARGUMENT POR GREAT BRITAIN.

boundary arbitration proceedings, concluded his NO WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne. Sept. 6 .- The Legislative Council of Victoria to-day rejected the Woman's Suffrage bill. SALE OF TRANSANDEAN RAILWAY.

Santiago de Chill, Sept. 6.-The Chillan section

of the Transandean Railway will be sold at public



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